



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LOCAL AND CHAPTER NOTES

AN EXPERIMENT IN FACULTY PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION.—

"In November, 1921, President John S. Crabbe of Colorado State Teachers' College proposed a plan of faculty participation in formulating and administering the educational policies of the college. . . .

"The faculty organization for carrying out the Greeley plan consists of the faculty council, the standing faculty committees, special faculty committees, the faculty meeting, departmental meetings, and self-surveys.

"The faculty council is made up of the president and the dean of the college as ex-officio members and of five faculty members, one elected by the student council and four by the faculty. The president, who acts as chairman, calls the council into conference for discussion of the broad educational policies of the college. . . .

"The standing faculty committees are selected by a standing committee on committees, which is created in the same way as the faculty council, but with a different elected personnel. The duties of this committee are to determine what faculty committees shall exist, to approve the functions of these committees, to designate the membership of committees, and to promote co-operation among committees.

Committee work is a stated contractual obligation of all members of the faculty, to be undertaken in addition to the regular teaching load. The results of the activities of committees are to be made available to all interested persons and to the faculty in general. . . .

"Faculty meetings at Greeley function 'to unify the faculty, to ascertain discoverable educational programs among the faculty, and to discuss fully and freely local college problems and procedure.' In order to avoid waste of time in extempore speeches on miscellaneous topics, calendar subjects only are considered. 'Current business and significant reports of progress from standing or special committees are always on the calendar.' A regular program for the year's meetings is provided, with typed copies for all faculty members.

"Departmental meetings consider the matters peculiar to their subjects, provide for co-operation with other departments and with related committees, and in particular this year are considering means

of thoroughly professionalizing their subject matter and methods of teaching.

L. W. BOARDMAN, in *School and Society*.

VASSAR: TENURE OF OFFICE.—

The statement as to tenure of office at Vassar in your current issue of the *Bulletin*, while in general accurate, is slightly misleading. The President does not recommend appointment of instructor or assistant, except upon the recommendation of the department concerned. The Faculty Committee on Appointments, Promotions, and Dismissals makes formal recommendation on all departmental proposals for officers of higher rank (Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor) and no adverse action can be taken by the trustees without offering the opportunity of conference. This is stated in the *Bulletin* as to dismissal, but not as to promotion or appointment.

In the case of calling a full professor to a department lacking such an officer, professors of allied departments are added to the Committee on Appointments, Promotions and Dismissals above named.

A professor in danger of dismissal has the right, not only of appeal but of a hearing, before final action may be taken by the Trustees' Committee.

In the election of a Dean the faculty functions as a department, i.e., passing its recommendation to the Committee on Appointments, Promotions and Dismissals, and thence to the President in consultation.

Yours very truly,

H. N. MACCRACKEN.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—A discussion meeting was held in March under the joint auspices of the local Chapter and that of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education for the consideration of the question "Should our better students be treated as a separate group?" This subject has been for a good while under investigation by a faculty committee, and representatives of different departments reported interesting experiences in the segregation of superior students. In general it has not been thought expedient to segregate at the other end of the scale.

PURDUE.—The Chapter has recently conducted a joint meeting

of members of the Association living in Indiana. Saturday afternoon, March 18, was spent in informal conferences and inspection of the University followed by a dinner and an address by President Denney on the Current Work of the Association. The attendance included representatives from Earlham, Butler, Indiana University and Wabash. Those who could remain over night were entertained. The total attendance at the dinner being more than one hundred. "We feel here at Purdue that this getting acquainted and discussion of problems by the state and non-state colleges in Indiana is going to be of considerable benefit."